

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:41:42 ON 28 FEB 2004)

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004

L1 1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT  
L2 1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT  
L3 0 S EHEC AND FINLAY  
L4 2 S EHEC AND SUPERNATANT  
L5 2 S EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT  
L6 2 S EHEC(L) SHEDDING  
L7 0 S L5 AND L6  
L8 2 S EHEC (L) REDUCE

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:52:11 ON 28 FEB 2004

L9 0 S FINLAY AND BRETT

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:54:47 ON 28 FEB 2004

L10 0 S FINLAY AND BRETT  
L11 0 S FINLAY AND EHEC  
L12 14 S FINLAY  
L13 0 S L12 AND BRETT  
L14 0 S L12 AND E.COLI

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004

L15 0 S L12 AND BRETT  
L16 316 S L12  
L17 0 S L16 AND EHEC  
L18 1 S L16 AND POTTER

=>

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 24 Feb 2004 (20040224/ED)

Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted material. All rights reserved. (2004)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s EHEC and ruminant  
80 EHEC  
2947 RUMINANT  
6254 RUMINANTS  
8269 RUMINANT  
(RUMINANT OR RUMINANTS)  
L1 1 EHEC AND RUMINANT

=> d 11 abs ibib

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Attaching and effacing Escherichia coli (AEEC) strains isolated from diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids were characterized for intimin (eae) and EspB (espB) gene subtypes by PCR and sequencing, and for genetic relatedness by PFGE. Fifty (23 ovine and 27 caprine) AEEC strains of 398 (246 ovine and 152 caprine) analysed were detected by colony blot hybridization. These strains were epidemiologically unrelated since they were isolated from different outbreaks of neonatal diarrhoea over a long period. Ovine AEEC strains belonged to serogroups O2, O4, O26, O80, O91 or were untypable, and caprine strains belonged to serogroups O3, O153 and O163. Two intimin subtypes were detected among the ovine and caprine strains studied. Most of the strains (43/50) had the beta type intimin gene, but seven ovine strains possessed a variant gamma type intimin gene (gamma(v)). Analysis of deduced amino acid sequences of the eae gene revealed that the sequences of beta intimin of ovine and caprine strains were virtually identical to those of beta intimin of rabbit EPEC, human EPEC clone 2 and swine AEEC, whereas the gamma(v) intimin present in seven ovine strains had 75-76% identity with gamma intimin of human EHEC clone 1 strains, and 96% of identity with intimin of the human EHEC strain 95NR1 of serotype O111:H-. A PCR test was developed to identify the three different espB gene subtypes, espB of human EPEC clone 1 (espBalph), espB of human EHEC clone 1 (espBgamma) and espB of rabbit EPEC and human EPEC clone 2 (espBbeta). There was close correlation between the intimin beta type and the espBbeta gene subtype in the ovine and caprine AEEC strains. The seven ovine strains possessing the gamma(v) intimin gene possessed the espBalph gene subtype. None of the strains studied possessed the espBgamma gene found in human O157:H7 EHEC strains. PFGE analysis of genomic DNA of selected strains showed a great diversity among strains. Cluster analysis of PFGE patterns showed greater divergence between strains with the gamma(v) intimin gene than between strains with the beta intimin gene. This study showed that most of the AEEC strains isolated from diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids possessed beta intimin and espB genes identical to those of rabbit EPEC, and they may be associated with enteric disease in small ruminants

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:73597 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23228571  
TITLE: Association between intimin (eae) and EspB gene

AUTHOR(S): subtypes in attaching and effacing *Escherichia coli* strains isolated from diarrhoeic lambs and goat kids.  
Cid, D.; Ruiz-Santa-Quiteria, J.A.; Marin, I.; Sanz, R.; Orden, J.A.; Amils, R.; Fuente, R. de la.  
DNAL (QRI.J64)

AVAILABILITY: Microbiology, Aug 2001. Vol. 147, No. pt.8. p.  
SOURCE: 2341-2353

NOTE: Publisher: Reading, U.K. : Society for General  
PUB. COUNTRY: Microbiology, c1994-

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: MROBEO; ISSN: 1350-0872

FILE SEGMENT: Includes references

LANGUAGE: England; United Kingdom

Article

Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO

English

=> s EHEC and ruminant  
80 EHEC  
2947 RUMINANT  
6254 RUMINANTS  
8269 RUMINANT  
(RUMINANT OR RUMINANTS)

L2 1 EHEC AND RUMINANT

=>

=>

=> s EHEC and finlay  
80 EHEC  
14 FINLAY  
L3 0 EHEC AND FINLAY

=> s EHEC and supernatant  
80 EHEC  
1124 SUPERNATANT  
597 SUPERNATANTS  
1623 SUPERNATANT  
(SUPERNATANT OR SUPERNATANTS)

L4 2 EHEC AND SUPERNATANT

=> d 14 abs ibib

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB The enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* (EHEC) O91:H21 isolates B2F1 and H414-36/89 are virulent in an orally infected streptomycin-treated mouse model. Previous studies demonstrated that B2F1 and H414-36/89 grow to high levels in mucus isolated from the mouse small intestine and colon and that growth in small-intestinal mucus is related to virulence. We measured the levels of Shiga-like toxins (SLTs) SLT-IIvh<sub>a</sub> and SLT-IIvh<sub>b</sub> produced by B2F1 after growth in Luria-Bertani (LB) broth supplemented with mouse intestinal mucus by assaying the cytotoxicity of culture supernatants on Vero cells. Culture supernatants from B2F1 grown in mouse intestinal mucus, but not EHEC strains that produce SLT-II or SLT-IIc, were approximately 35- to 350-fold more toxic for Vero cells than supernatants from B2F1 grown in LB broth. This increased toxicity was not reflected by a concomitant increase in SLT antigen content. Furthermore, when culture supernatants from B2F1 or K-12 strains carrying plasmids encoding SLTs cloned from H414-36/89 or purified SLT-IIvh<sub>b</sub> from B2F1 were incubated with mouse

intestinal mucus, the samples exhibited greater cytotoxicity than when they were incubated with N-2-hydroxyethylpiperazine-N'-2-ethanesulfonic acid (HEPES) buffer alone. These toxin preparations also showed increased cytotoxicity after incubation with human colonic mucus. In contrast, culture supernatants from LB-grown EHEC isolates that produced SLT-I, SLT-II, SLT-IIc, or SLT-IIe did not show increased cytotoxicity after incubation with mouse or human intestinal mucus. The A subunits of purified SLT-II and SLT-IIvhb that had been treated with mouse intestinal mucus or trypsin were cleaved to A1 fragments by the mucus, but trypsin-mediated cleavage, unlike treatment with mouse intestinal mucus, did not result in increased Vero cell cytotoxic activity. This finding implies that the increased cytotoxicity of SLT-IIvhb detected after incubation with mucus is probably not due to cleavage of the A subunit into the A1 and A2 fragments. Taken together, these results indicate that mouse or human intestinal mucus directly activates SLT-II-related toxins from B2F1 and H414-36/89 and suggest that toxin activation may explain the low 50% lethal doses of B2F1 and H414-36/89 in streptomycin-treated mice.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:55116 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20582320  
TITLE: Activation of Shiga-like toxins by mouse and human intestinal mucus correlates with virulence of enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O91:H21 isolates in orally infected, streptomycin-treated mice.  
AUTHOR(S): Melton-Celsa, A.R.; Darnell, S.C.; O'Brien, A.D.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, MD.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QR1.I57)  
SOURCE: Infection and immunity, May 1996. Vol. 64, No. 5. p. 1569-1576  
Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology  
ISSN: 0019-9567  
NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension  
LANGUAGE: English

=> s EHEC(1) supernatant and reduc (1) shedding  
(L) IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND  
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.  
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (>).

=> s EHEC(1) supernatant  
80 EHEC  
1124 SUPERNATANT  
597 SUPERNATANTS  
1623 SUPERNATANT  
(SUPERNATANT OR SUPERNATANTS)  
L5 2 EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT

=> s EHEC(1) shedding  
80 EHEC  
1539 SHEDDING  
1 SHEDDINGS  
1539 SHEDDING  
(SHEDDING OR SHEDDINGS)  
L6 2 EHEC(L) SHEDDING

=> s 15 and 16  
L7 0 L5 AND L6

=> d 16 abs ibib 1-2

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Two hundred steers and heifers from a large feedyard (65,000-head capacity) were used to determine the prevalence levels of enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli O157 (EHEC O157) and Salmonella spp. prior to and after shipping to a commercial packing facility. Two samples, a ventral midline hide swab and a fecal sample, were aseptically collected from each animal 2 weeks prior to the date of transportation and at the packing plant immediately after exsanguination. Samples were collected from all trailers (n = 46) before animals were loaded for transport to the packing facility. The average prevalence levels of EHEC O157 on hides (18%) and in feces (9.5%) at the feedyard decreased ( $P > 0.05$ ) at the packing plant to 4.5 and 5.5%, respectively. The average prevalence levels of Salmonella spp. on hides (6%) and in feces (18%) at the feedyard increased to 89 and 46%, respectively, upon arrival at the packing plant. Average prevalence levels for EHEC O157 and Salmonella spp. on the trailers were 5.43 and 59%, respectively. The results of this study demonstrate that transportation may be a potential stressor for cattle, as evidenced by the increased shedding of Salmonella spp.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:28434 AGRICOLA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23317276

TITLE: Effects of the transportation of beef cattle from the feedyard to the packing plant on prevalence levels of Escherichia coli O157 and Salmonella spp.

AUTHOR(S): Barham, A.R.; Barham, B.L.; Johnson, A.K.; Allen, D.M.; Blanton, J.R. Jr; Miller, M.F.

AVAILABILITY: DNAL (44.8 J824)

SOURCE: Journal of food protection, Feb 2002. Vol. 65, No. 2. p. 280-283

Publisher: Des Moines, Iowa : International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians.

CODEN: JFPRDR; ISSN: 0362-028X

NOTE: Includes references

PUB. COUNTRY: Iowa; United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension

LANGUAGE: English

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Over a 12 month period, 588 cattle faecal samples and 147 farm environmental samples from three dairy farms in southeast Queensland were examined for the presence of Shiga-toxigenic Escherichia coli (STEC). Samples were screened for Shiga toxin gene (stx) using PCR. Samples positive for stx were filtered onto hydrophobic grid membrane filters and STEC identified and isolated using colony hybridisation with a stx-specific DNA probe. Serotyping was performed to identify serogroups commonly associated with human infection or enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC). Shiga-toxigenic Escherichia coli were isolated from 16.7% of cattle faecal samples and 4.1% of environmental samples. Of cattle STEC isolates, 10.2% serotyped as E. coli O26:H11 and 11.2% serotyped as E. coli O157:H7, and the E. coli O26:H11 and E. coli O157:H7 prevalences in the cattle samples were 1.7 and 1.9%, respectively. Prevalences for STEC and EHEC in dairy cattle faeces were similar to those derived in surveys within the northern and southern hemispheres. Calves at weaning were identified as the cattle group most

likely to be shedding STEC, *E. coli* O26 or *E. coli* O157. In concurrence with previous studies, it appears that cattle, and in particular 1-14-week-old weanling calves, are the primary reservoir for STEC and EHEC on the dairy farm.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:67088 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22064509  
TITLE: A longitudinal study of Shiga-toxigenic *Escherichia coli* (STEC) prevalence in three Australian dairy herds.  
AUTHOR(S): Cobbold, R.; Desmarchelier, P.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF601.V44)  
SOURCE: Veterinary microbiology, Jan 2000. Vol. 71, No. 1/2.  
p. 125-137  
Publisher: Amsterdam, The Netherlands : Elsevier Science B.V.  
CODEN: VMICDQ; ISSN: 0378-1135  
NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LANGUAGE: English

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:41:42 ON 28 FEB 2004)

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004

L1 1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT  
L2 1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT  
L3 0 S EHEC AND FINLAY  
L4 2 S EHEC AND SUPERNATANT  
L5 2 S EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT  
L6 2 S EHEC(L) SHEDDING  
L7 0 S L5 AND L6

=> s ehec (l) reduce  
80 EHEC  
13612 REDUCE  
3584 REDUCES  
16847 REDUCE  
(REDUCE OR REDUCES)  
L8 2 EHEC (L) REDUCE

=> d 18 1-2 abs ibib

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN

AB Enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* (EHEC) strains require intimin to induce attaching and effacing (A/E) lesions in newborn piglets. Infection of newborn calves with intimin-positive or intimin-negative EHEC O157:H7 demonstrated that intimin is needed for colonization. A/E lesions, and disease in cattle. These results suggest that experiments to determine if intimin-based vaccines reduce O157:H7 levels in cattle are warranted.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:54055 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND21993491  
TITLE: *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 requires intimin for enteropathogenicity in calves.  
AUTHOR(S): Dean-Nystrom, E.A.; Bosworth, B.T.; Moon, H.W.; O'Brien, A.D.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Enteric Diseases and Food Safety Research Unit,

AVAILABILITY: National Animal Disease Center, ARS, USDA, Ames, IA.  
DNAL (QR1.I57)  
SOURCE: Infection and immunity, Sept 1998. Vol. 66, No. 9. p.  
4560-4563  
Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for  
Microbiology  
ISSN: 0019-9567  
NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension  
LANGUAGE: English

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN  
AB Cattle are an important reservoir of Shiga toxin-producing enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* (EHEC) O157:H7 strains, foodborne pathogens that cause hemorrhagic colitis and hemolytic uremic syndrome in humans. EHEC O157:H7 strains are not pathogenic in calves >3 weeks old. Our objective was to determine if EHEC O157:H7 strains are pathogenic in neonatal calves. Calves <36 h old inoculated with EHEC O157:H7 developed diarrhea and enterocolitis with attaching and effacing (A/E) lesions in both the large and small intestines by 18 h postinoculation. The severity of diarrhea and inflammation, and also the frequency and extent of A/E lesions, increased by 3 days postinoculation. We conclude that EHEC O157:H7 strains are pathogenic in neonatal calves. The neonatal calf model is relevant for studying the pathogenesis of EHEC O157:H7 infections in cattle. It should also be useful for identifying ways to reduce EHEC O157:H7 infections in cattle and thus reduce the risk of EHEC O157:H7 disease in humans.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:61222 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND20586536  
TITLE: Pathogenicity of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in the intestines of neonatal calves.  
AUTHOR(S): Dean-Nystrom, E.A.; Bosworth, B.T.; Cray, W.C. Jr; Moon, H.W.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Animal Disease Center, USDA, ARS, Ames, IA.  
SOURCE: Infection and immunity, May 1997. Vol. 65, No. 5. p. 1842-1848  
Publisher: Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology  
ISSN: 0019-9567

NOTE: Includes references  
PUB. COUNTRY: District of Columbia; United States  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension  
LANGUAGE: English

=> FIL STNGUIDE  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
13.67	13.88

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:52:11 ON 28 FEB 2004  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.  
LAST RELOADED: Feb 27, 2004 (20040227/UP).

=> s finlay and brett  
0 FINLAY  
0 BRETT  
L9 0 FINLAY AND BRETT

=> FIL AGRICOLA  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
SINCE FILE TOTAL  
ENTRY SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.24 14.12

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:54:47 ON 28 FEB 2004

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 24 Feb 2004 (20040224/ED)

Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library  
of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of  
America. It contains copyrighted material. All rights  
reserved. (2004)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate  
substance identification.

=> s finlay and brett  
14 FINLAY  
13 BRETT  
L10 0 FINLAY AND BRETT

=> s finlay and EHEC  
14 FINLAY  
80 EHEC  
L11 0 FINLAY AND EHEC

=> s finlay  
L12 14 FINLAY

=> s l12 and brett  
13 BRETT  
L13 0 L12 AND BRETT

=> s l12 and E.coli  
81663 E  
16668 COLI  
1 COLIS  
16669 COLI  
(COLI OR COLIS)  
4424 E.COLI  
(E(W)COLI)  
L14 0 L12 AND E.COLI

=> FIL BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
SINCE FILE TOTAL  
ENTRY SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.62 14.74

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. (R)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

=> s 112 and brett  
L15 0 L12 AND BRETT

=> s 112  
L16 316 L12

=> s 116 and EHEC  
L17 0 L16 AND EHEC

=> s 116 and potter  
L18 1 L16 AND POTTER

=> d 118 abs ibib

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN

AB Those strategic points which influence this amateur historian to declare a victory for Baltimore and Maryland over Philadelphia are: I. Based upon clinical and epidemiological data, two Marylanders, Potter and Davidge, were among the first to contest Rush and his contagion theory; they told him so and published their views. To prove this point, Potter went to the extreme of inoculating himself with presumably infected material. Stubbins Ffirth, a young University of Pennsylvania medical student, did the same four years later. To Rush's credit was ultimate abandonment of his originally held views. II. John Crawford, of Baltimore, although not the originator of the insect concept of transmission of infectious agents, published his concepts in 1811. III. Henry Rose Carter, a Maryland graduate, clearly delineated, in 1898, that after identification of an index case of yellow fever an extrinsic incubation period was necessary before the evolution of secondary cases. IV. James Carroll, another University of Maryland graduate, who worked as Deputy under Walter Reed with Lazear and Agramonte, helped prove Finlay's original concept that the Aedes aegypti mosquito was the natural vector of yellow fever. Carroll himself was the first experimentally induced case. V. Studies in primates provide new approaches for management of yellow fever. Nutritional support and treatment with specific anti-viral agents may be useful for therapy of human yellow fever. Maryland members of the Climatological are mindful of Philadelphia's rich medical heritage and of the many battles won in the City of Brotherly Love. Physicians in colonial and early America experienced The best and worst of times, theirs was an age of foolishness and belief, of incredulity and light, of darkness, despair and hope. This tale of two cities ends in peace.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 76272443 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76272443 PubMed ID: 822563

TITLE: Marylanders defeat Philadelphia: yellow fever updated.

AUTHOR: Woodward T E; Beisel W R; Faulkner R D

SOURCE: TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN CLINICAL AND CLIMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, (1976) 87 69-101.

Journal code: 7507559. ISSN: 0065-7778.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Historical

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; History of Medicine

ENTRY MONTH: 197610

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313

Last Updated on STN: 19900313

Entered Medline: 19761020

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:41:42 ON 28 FEB 2004)

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:42:00 ON 28 FEB 2004

L1 1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT  
L2 1 S EHEC AND RUMINANT  
L3 0 S EHEC AND FINLAY  
L4 2 S EHEC AND SUPERNATANT  
L5 2 S EHEC(L) SUPERNATANT  
L6 2 S EHEC(L) SHEDDING  
L7 0 S L5 AND L6  
L8 2 S EHEC (L) REDUCE

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:52:11 ON 28 FEB 2004

L9 0 S FINLAY AND BRETT

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 17:54:47 ON 28 FEB 2004

L10 0 S FINLAY AND BRETT  
L11 0 S FINLAY AND EHEC  
L12 14 S FINLAY  
L13 0 S L12 AND BRETT  
L14 0 S L12 AND E.COLI

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 17:56:09 ON 28 FEB 2004

L15 0 S L12 AND BRETT  
L16 316 S L12  
L17 0 S L16 AND EHEC  
L18 1 S L16 AND POTTER

=>